

state commerce from San Francisco, Calif., by the Willat Production Co. on or about January 8, 1941; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained a poisonous or deleterious substance, ammonium hydrogen sulfide, which might have rendered it injurious to users under such conditions of use as are customary or usual. The shampoo hair conditioner and the solutions comprising each unit of the article were labeled in part: (Bottles) "Willat De Luxe \* \* \* Distributor—Heatless Permanent Wave Co., San Francisco, Calif."

On June 23, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**57. Adulteration of permanent wave curling solution. U. S. v. 99 Units, 20 Units, and 60 Units of Willat Method of Heatless Permanent Waving. Consent decrees of condemnation and destruction of the curling solution; remainder of product ordered released to claimants.** (F. D. C. Nos. 4397, 4423, 4483. Sample Nos. 43259-E to 43261-E, incl.)

On April 23, 25, and 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed libels against 99 units of Willat Method of Permanent Waving at Omaha, 20 units at Lincoln, and 60 units at North Platte, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Heatless Permanent Wave Co. on or about January 8, February 4, and March 6, 27, and 28, 1941, from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained a poisonous or deleterious substance, ammonium hydrogen sulfide.

On May 22 and 23, 1941, Maison Lorenzo, Inc., claimant for the product seized at Omaha and Lincoln, and Milly Spady, owner and operator of Milly's Shop, claimant for the product seized at North Platte, Nebr., having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and destruction of the curling solution were entered and the remainder of the product was ordered released and returned to the claimants.

#### EYELASH AND EYEBROW DYES

**58. Adulteration and misbranding of Mary Luckie Hair Tints. U. S. v. 5 Packages of Mary Luckie Original Hair Tint Black and 1 Package of Mary Luckie Original Hair Tint Jet Black (and 3 other seizures of Mary Luckie products). Decrees of destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 4867, 4992, 5088, 5133. Sample Nos. 16854-E, 43589-E, 43599-E, 43600-E, 43773-E, 43943-E.)

These products contained paraphenylenediamine, a poisonous or deleterious substance, which might have rendered them injurious to users under such conditions of use as are customary or usual. Furthermore, the combination in each package was not one which is associated with a hair dye but was one which is commonly associated with eyelash and eyebrow dyes.

On June 5 and 28 and July 9 and 12, 1941, the United States attorneys for the District of Kansas and the Northern and the Western Districts of Oklahoma filed libels against 6 packages of Mary Luckie Original Hair Tints at Pittsburg, Kans.; and 3 packages at Tulsa, 44 packages at Oklahoma City, and 19 packages at Enid, Okla., alleging that the articles had been shipped within the period from on or about April 21 to on or about June 12, 1941, by the Marlu Co. from Kansas City, Mo.; and charging that they were adulterated and misbranded. They were labeled in part: "Mary Luckie Original Hair Tint Black [or "Jet Black" or "Dark Brown"]."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they contained a poisonous or deleterious substance which might have rendered them injurious to users under such conditions of use as are customary or usual.

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Hair Tint" was false and misleading since they were not hair tints but eyelash and eyebrow dyes.

On June 23, July 14, and August 13, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the products be destroyed.

**59. Adulteration and misbranding of eyelash and eyebrow dye. U. S. v. 81 Unit Cartons of Louise Norris Lash & Brow Coloring. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2675. Sample Nos. 26808-E to 26811-E, incl.)

This product contained a potentially dangerous ingredient, 2,5 toluylenediamine.

On August 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 81 unit cartons of Louise Norris Lash & Brow Coloring at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in inter-